SHOUT
SHARE
IT

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
590.5
FI
v.24
BIOLOGY
NATURAL
HISTORY
JUL 25 1947

Return this book on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below. A charge is made on all overdue books.
University of Illinois Library

DEC 12 1949
July 11
DEC 12 1951
FEB 20 1952
NOV 10 1952
JUL 8 1958

M32

4 2

THE LIBRARY OF THE
FEB 22 1939
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ZOOLOGICAL SERIES
OF
FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Volume 24 CHICAGO, JANUARY 30, 1939 No. 2

A NEW LIZARD FROM MEXICO
WITH A NOTE ON THE GENUS NOROPS

BY KARL P. SCHMIDT
CURATOR OF REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

A large anole, submitted to me for examination by Mr. H. W. Parker of the British Museum (Natural History), appears to be undescribed, and in some particulars remarkable. At Mr. Parker's suggestion, and with his concurrent opinion that the specimen represents a new species, I have drawn up the following description. We are indebted to Mr. Albert A. Enzenbacher for the pencil sketches which illustrate the new form.

Anolis barkeri sp. nov.

Type from Cascajal, Upper Uzpanapa River, Vera Cruz, Mexico. No. 36. 6. 6. 12 British Museum (Natural History). Adult male. Collected by R. Wright Barker.

Diagnosis.—A large *Anolis* with compressed body, allied to *Anolis jacare.* A very large throat-fan; the supraorbital semicircles well developed, separated by two or three scales; occipital enlarged, separated from the semicircles by four scales; dorsal scales small, keeled; laterals smaller, smooth, and ventrals a little larger, keeled; tail compressed, with two rows of scales forming the dorsal carination; a light lateral stripe.

Description of type.—Body stocky, head moderately large, a little longer (from snout to ear opening) than the tibia; limbs strong, the knee not reaching the elbow, the longest toe reaching the eye; tail compressed, with a sharp dorsal edge, slightly crenulate in correspondence with the spines of the vertebrae, without a crest.

Frontal ridges obscure, forehead hollow; head scales wrinkled rather than keeled; rostral low and wide; nine scales between the nostrils; supraorbital semicircles well marked, separated by two rows of scales, occipital enlarged, but smaller than the ear opening, separated from the semicircles by four rows of scales; supraorbital

disk composed of six or seven flat scales, faintly rugose or keeled, the larger internal row in direct contact with the semicircles; superciliaries continuous with the canthals anteriorly, not clearly distinguishable from the supraocular granules posteriorly; one anterior superciliary enlarged; canthus rostralis sharp; loreal rows seven; subocular semicircle in contact with the labials; 11 upper labials; 13 lower labials; temporals small, uniform, and smooth.

Dorsal scales faintly keeled, slightly larger than the smooth laterals; ventrals a little larger than the dorsals, faintly keeled; 40

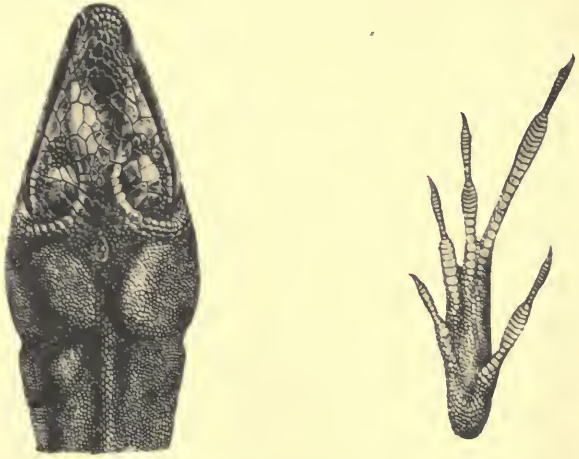

FIG. 2. *Anolis barkeri*, type. Head from above, × 2; under surface of foot, × 2.

dorsal scales equal the length from tip of snout to occipital; caudal scales keeled, in verticils, each of about eight rings of scales; two continuous rows of scales form the dorsal carination of the tail.

Scales of anterior surfaces of limbs sharply keeled; 23 lamellae beneath the proximal phalanges of the fourth toe, 12 beneath the distal portion; scales of upper surfaces of phalanges multicarinate; the terminal phalanx is less distinctly set off from the widened portion than in the normal *Anolis*.

Dewlap very large, extending far back between the arms, with four rows of scales; its anterior edge much thickened; no enlarged postanal scales.

Dark above, limbs with darker spots; a light lateral stripe from above the insertion of the arm, gradually disappearing into the gray ground color on the flanks.

I
.24²

Measurements.—Snout to anus 86; tail 128+; arm 34; leg 63; tibia 21; snout to ear opening 22; width of head 12.5.

Remarks.—This species is evidently distinct from the large anoles of upper Central America, such as *Anolis biporcatus* auct. and *Anolis copei* Bocourt. Dr. Hobart M. Smith, while engaged in studies on the Mexican collections in Field Museum, has checked the type of *A. barkeri* against other Mexican forms and has pointed out to me the importance of the scaling of the upper edge of the tail as a character in the genus. Of the species available to us, only *Anolis jacare* of Venezuela has a similar double row of keeled scales forming the dorsal caudal edge. The nature of the digits cannot be interpreted as in any way an approach to the genus *Norops*, in which a distinctive habitus and scutellation are combined with the simple stage of digital differentiation.

NOTES ON NOROPS

The facility with which *Norops* and *Anolis* are confused is shown by the curious synonymy of the species. Mr. Parker informs me that Boulenger's *Anolis rosenbergi* from Buenaventura, Colombia, may be added to the three synonyms of *Norops auratus* cited in the Catalogue of Lizards. Stuart (1934, p. 10) refers *Norops yucatanicus* Barbour and Cole to the synonymy of *Anolis tropidonotus*. The *Norops* of Matto Grosso and Paraguay is clearly *Norops meridionalis* Boettger, twice redescribed by Boulenger with impartiality as to generic allocation, as *Norops sladeniae* and *Anolis holotropis*. *Norops marmorata* Amaral, from the central Brazilian savanna region, may prove to be referable to *meridionalis* when more specimens become available. Accordingly, the species of *Norops* now known are as follows:

Norops auratus Daudin.

Anolis auratus Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **4**, p. 89, 1802—"Tropical America" (here restricted to Surinam).

Norops auratus Wagler, Syst. Amphib., p. 149, 1830.

Anolis rosenbergi Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), **17**, p. 16, 1896—Buenaventura, Colombia.

Norops meridionalis Boettger.

Anolis meridionalis Boettger, Zeitschr. Naturw., Halle, **58**, pp. 215, 438, 1885.

Anolis holotropis Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), **15**, p. 522, 1895—Matto Grosso.

Norops sladeniae Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., **1903**, pt. 2, p. 69, fig. 2, 1903—Chapada, Matto Grosso.

Norops marmorata Amaral.

Norops marmorata Amaral, Mem. Inst. Butantan, **7**, p. 63, figs. 19, 20, 1932—Jaguarão, Rio Grande, Minas Geraes.

Norops ophiolepis Cope.

Anolis (*Dracontura*) *ophiolepis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **1861**, p. 211, 1861—Monte Verde, Cuba.

Norops ophiolepis Bocourt, Miss. Sci. Mexique, Rept., pl. 16, fig. 34, 1874.

REFERENCES

AMARAL, AFRANIO DO
1932. Estudos sobre lacertilios neotropicos. Mem. Inst. Butantan, **7**, pp. 51–74, figs. 1–55.

BOETTGER, OSKAR
1885. Liste von Reptilien und Batrachiern aus Paraguay. Zeitschr. Naturw., Halle, **58**, pp. 213–248, 436, 437.

BOULENGER, G. A.
1885. Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **2**, pp. XIV+497, pls. 1–24.
1895. Description of a New Anolis from Brazil. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), **15**, pp. 522, 523.
1896. Descriptions of New Reptiles and Batrachians from Colombia. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6), **17**, pp. 16–21.
1903. List of the Batrachians and Reptiles Collected by M. A. Roberts at Chapadá, Matto Grosso, and Presented by Mrs. Percy Sladen to the British Museum. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., **1903**, pt. 2, pp. 69–70, fig. 2.

STUART, L. C.
1934. A Contribution to a Knowledge of the Herpetological Fauna of El Peten, Guatemala. Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., **282**, pp. 1–18.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
590.5FI C001
FIELDIANA, ZOOLOGY$CHGO
24 1939-43
3 0112 009379535